FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

SOUTHERN HARMONY.
A FRESH supply just received, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

$200 REWARD!!!

THE undersigned will pay the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries, who set fire to the Warehouse in the rear of their Stores on Friday night last.

D. A. RAY.
WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH.
ELIJAH FULLER.
NOTT & BRIGGS.
DUNCAN McLAURIN.
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
E. J. HALE.

August 7, 1843. 66-3w

FOR SALE.

1500 SACKS SALT.
2500 bushels Alum do.
200 bags Rio and Java Coffee.
10 hhds. Molasses.
25 hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars.
200 kegs Nails.
15 tons Iron.
15 boxes Axes.
10 qr. casks Wine.
1 pipe superior French Brandy.
5 baskets Champaigne.
125 ps. Cotton Bagging, from 6 to 25 cts. per yard.
75 coils Rope.
125 boxes Glass, 8 × 10 and 10 × 12.
2000 lbs. Copperas.
1000 " Salts.
200 " Indigo.
500 " Madder.
150 boxes Tallow and Sperm Candles.
30 doz. Hats, of the latest style.
125 reams Wrapping Paper.
5 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
100 bags Shot.
5 crates Crockery.
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.
15 boxes Teas.
40 bbls. Old Peach Brandy.
Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Nutmegs, Wagon Boxes, Steel of all kinds, a small lot of Dry Goods, &c. &c.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.
August 8, 1843. 66-3w

P. S. Goods for the back country will be forwarded at low rates.

☞ Opedeldoc, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Ess. Peppermint, Ess. Cinnamon, Laudanum, Paregoric, &c. &c. for sale by the gross or dozen, at as low prices as they can be obtained from New York, by

S. J. HINSDALE.
August 9, 1843. 66tf

ON Friday 1st day of September next, the undersigned, as Administrator of the late James Hadlock, will sell at his Warehouse on Hillsborough street, a quantity of Hadlock's Syrup and Powders. Terms, 6 months credit. Good security will be required.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1843. 66-3w

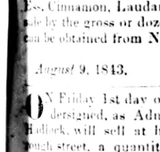
VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having it in contemplation to make different arrangements in his business, offers for sale the following Property, viz:—

A first rate Saw and Grist Mill, situated near the Waccamaw River, on a never failing stream of water. The Mills have just been built, and all other buildings nearly new and convenient. Also, adjoining the above Mills there is between two and three thousand acres of Land, heavy timbered with Juniper and Pine, well calculated for Tar, Turpentine, or Tun Timber. Also, about seven hundred acres near Lumber River, heavy timbered with Pine, within a convenient distance of said River.—Also, about one thousand acres, lying near Whiteville, mostly heavy timbered, suitable for several small plantations. Also, I would sell the Plantation whereon I now reside, three and a half miles from Whiteville, containing about seven hundred acres, a great part of which is heavy timbered with Pine, White Oak, Hickory, Poplar, Ash, Maple and Cypress. Together with a good Orchard of various kinds of fruit, a great part of which has been procured with great trouble and expense. The buildings are nearly all new and comfortable, and the water the best the country affords. I will sell the above on accommodating terms, or exchange for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine soon, or they may lose a bargain.

CHESTER ROCKWELL.
Columbus County, July 31, 1843. 66-3w

WATCHES,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.



The largest and most splendid assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscribers, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as $20 to $25 each. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought. All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner, and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and sterling Silver Spoons, for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
30 Wall street, New York, (up stairs.)
July 20, 1843. 66-1mi

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

BRITISH OFFICERS AND AMERICAN CREDIT.

Few of our readers, we dare say, but were sensibly impressed with the anecdote, related in the extract from Gen. Jas. Hamilton's anti-repudiation Speech which we published a few days ago, of his conversation with a British officer who had, unfortunately for him, invested the savings of his life in American Southern State stocks. The mention of the name of this officer (Sir John Morillyon Wilson) has induced a friend of ours to furnish us with a copy of a Letter received from him on the same subject some two years ago by a distinguished officer of our own Army, which has appeared to us of sufficient interest (nothing forbidding it) to publish, as exhibiting the actual operation of the State delinquencies upon those individuals who were induced by their confidence in American honor to invest their all in the State securities; and as showing also the feeling of the army as well as of the intelligent people of England towards the United States at the moment when there was some reason to apprehend a rupture between the two countries.

The writer of the subjoined Letter, it may be premised, was captured, severely wounded, at Chippewa, on the 5th of July, 1814, and, with his friend Major General Sir Phineas Riall, also badly wounded and captured at the battle of Niagara some twenty days later, lay, together with our Maj. Gen. Scott, (he too being badly wounded,) for some time, at first near Buffalo, and afterwards on the road between Buffalo and Albany, until they were able to travel.—From association and a community of suffering a friendship was contracted between these officers and Gen. Scott, who assisted their return to England on parole, and facilitated their journey in the United States previous to their departure; of which and other civilities received at that time such a sense has been entertained by those officers that both Sir Phineas and Sir John have ever since been unbounded in their attentions to all Americans falling within their reach.

This explanation will serve to introduce to our readers the following Letter from Sir J. M. Wilson to General Scott:

ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA,
October 9, 1841.

My dear General Scott: Upwards of seventeen years have now passed away since I was opposed to you at *Chippewa*, and was afterwards your prisoner and *fellow sufferer* near Buffalo. Yet, during that time, I have never ceased to feel a grateful recollection of your kindness to me, and a high admiration of those chivalrous feelings which animated you in battle. And it is the recollection of those stirring and bygone times, and the elevated opinion entertained of you by Sir Phineas Riall and myself, which now induces me to write to you.

The favorable impression I had received on passing through different States of the Union in 1814, both in respect of their moral tone, of their industry and resources, and of the *Saxon blood*, which seemed every where spurring them into *active* and *honorable* existence, induced me in a *credulous* and evil hour to invest nearly all the money I possessed, viz: £7,500, in New Orleans canal and banking shares and Mississippi and Indiana State stocks; and now, alas, none of these three *concerns* pay their dividends! I have a wife and six children, and two of your musket balls are still lodged in my body; and under this pressure from *without* (as well as *within*) you will not be surprised if I sometimes feel a little nervous about the interests of my family.

Will you then, dear General Scott, pardon my writing to you; and inform me whether or not, in your opinion, the Legislatures of the above States are *wanting* in those high feelings of honor and honesty for which I gave them credit; or whether their present embarrassment has arisen out of unexpected difficulties, and that they had not sufficient time to meet their engagements? If you be kind enough to give me your opinion on this subject, I know that it will be an *honest* one; and I shall therefore appreciate it.

I often hear of you from your countrymen who visit England, and I hear of your health and of your advancement in the estimation of the Union with great satisfaction.

The gloom and *distrust* which the failure of the United States Bank (and the States to which I have referred) have produced in England is VERY GREAT; yet still I wish that the same friendly feelings were entertained by the citizens of the United States for Englishmen, which Englishmen, I am happy to say, every where entertain for them. But the borderers on both sides, I fear, are a restless set, and nothing save the wisdom and best exertions of such calm and dispassionate men as yourself, and those who are competent to subdue and control the vices of the turbulent, will be able to preserve to those two great countries the blessings of peace.

We read with great regret in this country the accounts of the *doings* on both sides of your Northern fronties. There is not an Englishman of character and common sense who would not deprecate a war with America; but you must look after your people on the border as well as we. I think you will find us at all times disposed to act fairly by you; but John Bull is a touchy fellow when you rouse him, and, though willing to take *more* from his *cousin* in America than from any body else, yet there are limits to his forbearance. Could *you* but multiply yourself into a dozen Presidents of as many States, I am sure all this ill feeling would soon subside. As for my single self, the marked kindness extended both to General Riall and me by your countrymen has converted us more or less into *Americans*, and induced a confidence in their public securities, honor, and good faith which I am *now afraid* will prove the ruin of, my dear General, yours, most faithfully,

J. MORILLYON WILSON.

Noah's Last.—We heard last week (says the New York Tribune) that Major Noah's new paper was dead, after a 'short and sickly' existence of only two weeks; but no, we find it in the category not of Deaths but of Marriages. In brief, it has been *united* to the Sunday Times, and the Major remains at the helm.—We find the following hit at the times in yesterday's issue:

The Age of Bronze.—A genteel looking fellow, with rather a dandy air, carrying a cane like a shepherd's cook, accosted me thus, near the Park. 'Good morning, my dear judge, never saw you look so well; pray how do you stand with Tyler now!' 'Well I hope—I always wish to stand well with him.' 'My object in asking is to solicit your interest, to obtain a place in the customs.' 'Pray, my worthy friend, did I not once try you for Swindling?' 'Me? No sir, you never did; it is entirely a mistake.' 'Ah, that is true, I never did try you, I recollect; you plead guilty; and I sentenced you to three months in the Tombs.' 'Good heavens, my dear Judge, what a memory you have; but you might assist a clever fellow to get an honest living.'

Mr. Proffit, late Representative in Congress from Indiana, whose appointment as Minister to Brazil has been heretofore rather alluded to than announced, being at New York, was invited to a Public Dinner by a number of highly respectable mercantile houses, as a mark of their regard. Mr. Proffit, in declining the compliment, whilst expressing his high sense of it, recognises his new vocation in the following sentences:

"I am very happy that my Congressional services are in your estimation a guaranty of my course as *Minister to Brazil*. I hope to discharge my duty to the satisfaction of the Government, and to merit a continuance of your cherished regard."

Hoax in Natural History.—We meet, in a New York paper received by the last mail, a long and strange letter, purporting to be from Audubon, the Naturalist, to Dr. Bachman, describing a wonderful nondescript—a kind of vast *kangaroo*, with horns, &c.

The whole description and all the attendant facts induce us to class the creature with the sphynx, the minotaur, the centaurs, the chimæra, the Lernæan hydra, the sirens, and the harpies of Tooke's Pantheon, the amazing goats and cows of Scandinavian mythology, the craken of the Norway seas, and the roc of the East. For the present, at least, we must set it down as cousin to the cockatrice, the dragon that fought St. George, the snake that stopped the army of Regulus in Africa for three whole days, and against which they had to bring up all their battering rams and catapults, or the sea serpent at least.

If Dr. Bachman had received any such letter he would have himself communicated it to the Charleston papers, which he often favors with the results of his studies. But the letter is dated from latitude 49 deg. 10 min.; which is beyond our limits, and out of Audubon's intended track. None of the larger creatures of that region—especially such as have valuable furs—can be unknown to our trappers. The animal is described as a valuable addition to our domesticated ones; yet the description indicates no useful purpose to which it is applicable, except as food. We take some pains to state these improbabilities, because the story being a marvellous one, will not prevent its being caught up and going the whole rounds of the press.—*National Intelligencer.*

Islands Discovered in the Pacific.—The U. S. sloop of war *Boston* brings intelligence that Capt. Geo. E. Netcher, of whaling barque Isabella, of Fairhaven, reported at Tahiti, April 12, the discovery of a beautiful fertile island extending about forty miles from northeast to southwest. He named it "Eadie's Island," after the man who first discovered it, not being laid down in the charts. This island is situated in south latitude 11.05, west longitude 165 05.

Dr. Hahnemann, the founder of the homœpathic system of medicine, says the foreign journals, died at Paris, where he has long resided, on the 2d of July, aged 88 years. A French paper thus sums up the events of his life:

"Dr. Hahnemann was born in 1755 at Meissen, of poor parents, and owed his education to the great aptitude for learning he gave evidence of at the little school where he was first placed. He was received doctor in physic at Heidelberg in 1781, and discovered in 1790 the new system which he afterwards designated homœopathy. He continued until 1820 his experiments and researches on his new system, and then published the results of his labors under the title of 'Materia Medica Pura.' In 1820 he published his 'Theory of Chronic Diseases and their Remedies,' of which he gave a second edition in 1840. To those works must be added his 'Organon of the Art of Healing,' which ran through five editions. He also published nearly 200 dissertations on different medical subjects; and did all this whilst occupied with patients, which took up from ten to twelve hours a day. He had the satisfaction of seeing his system, after half a century's existence, spread over every part of the globe; and just before his death he learned that homœopathy was about to have a chair at the University of Vienna, and hospitals in all the Austrian States, at Berlin, and at London."

Waste Lands in Mississippi.—A resolution has been passed, without opposition, in both Houses of the Legislature of Mississippi, instructing her Senators and Representatives in Congress to ask of the General Government a donation to the State of the inundated lands between the Mississippi and the Yazoo, Tallahatchie, Yallabusha, and Cold Water rivers, on condition that the State shall build a levee on the Mississippi, and thereby reclaim the lands.—This measure is represented as being of great importance to the State, as the possession of the large and valuable domain proposed to be reclaimed will not only enable the State to build the levee, but, by proper management, is expected to yield a permanent fund which will enable her to meet all her liabilities without resorting to increased taxation. There seems to be no doubt of the practicability of constructing the proposed levee, provided the lands are given to the State.

Thrilling Scene on a Railroad.—The Philadelphia Times has the following:

The night line from Harrisburg was somewhat delayed on Monday, and a singular as well as an exciting scene at the inclined plane principally occasioned that delay.

When the cars arrived at the inclined plane the lights, as usual, were deficient. The attendants could scarcely see to attach the rope to the train, and, in fact, owing to this miserable and inexcusable deficiency, were not enabled to secure the rope properly and well. The consequence was that the train had scarcely passed off the level and began its fearful descent, before "snap!" "crack!" "bang!" went the rope, and instantly the oaths, exclamations, and screams of the passengers filled the air.

Every man, woman, and child anticipated instant destruction. The sudden and awful pause which followed was deemed to be the pause before inevitable destruction. Of course the windows of the cars were thrown open, and men who had presence of mind enough threw themselves headlong into the road. Women shrieked in very agony, while one in her fright absolutely attempted, mother like, to throw her infant out, in order to save its life, at the expense of her own. She was forcibly prevented. The greatest possible confusion and consternation reigned. The officers of the road were not less alarmed than the passengers. At length, quiet was restored, and an investigation took place. It was discovered that, although the rope had slipped, the "break" had held the cars, and thus saved the lives which would have been otherwise sacrificed—no thanks to the negligence of those who should have furnished lights enough to see the rope well fastened.

Meadow Hay.—Low ground hay should never be suffered to stand till it turns. This greatly injures it as a feed for stock, and renders it fit for little else, often times, than for litter, whereas, if it were cut early, and before the seed has ripened and fallen out, it would make excellent fodder for sheep and other stock, and be highly beneficial in eking out other hay in the spring. There are some species of low ground hay, which require cutting as early as herds grass. We think that in most instances it is better to cut early while the grass is green and succulent, and to give it a good salting,—say from three pecks to a bushel to the ton or load. This with care in packing, will insure its preservation, and cause it to come out bright and sweet in the spring. When a liberal quantity of salt is allowed, far less care is requisite in making, as the antiseptic properties of the mineral will retain it in perfect sweetness if stored quite green.

Maine Cultivator.

Important fact for Agriculturists.—The following interesting fact is mentioned in Johnson's 14th lecture on the applications of Chemistry and Geology to Agriculture:

"In consequence of the *drainage* which has taken place in the parish of *Peterhead*, in Aberdeenshire, during the last 20 years, the crops *arrive at maturity* ten or fourteen days sooner than they formerly did; and the same is true to a still greater extent in many other localities."—*American Farmer.*

Our neighbor the *Courier's* squashes and watermelons look small beside the monsters which the N. O. *Courier* has been permitted to smell of and describes as follows:

We yesterday saw a single grape sold for three dollars! It came from the garden of Mr. Lenes. These grapes, thus offered for sale, are the largest we ever beheld, some of them weighing five or six pounds!!!—This may appear incredible, but it is strictly true.

We think it just possible that the N. O. editor accidentally left out "bunches" somewhere among the antecedents of that "five or six pounds." *N'importe*—if we were to believe all the "incredible, but strictly true" things we hear, we should have no faith left for poetry.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A PENNSYLVANIA DIALOGUE.

"Hallo! Hard Cider! What do you think of your *Whig* President?"

"He's dead, Heaven bless him!—What do *you* think of your '*Democratic*' Governor?"

The Loco pulled his hat over his eyes, and made tracks venomous!

N. Y. Tribune.

Mesmerism.—A travelling lecturer on mesmerism the other week advertised that he would amputate a leg without any pain being felt. At the appointed hour of the lecture a goodly audience mustered; when lo! and behold, to the astonishment of the spectators, the lecturer commenced and mesmerised a table on the platform, and instantly sawed off one of its legs!

"Change for American Notes."—The Harpers have published, in an octavo pamphlet of eighty-eight pages, price one shilling, a neat hit at Dickens's "American Notes," and other productions of the one-sided British travellers who have inflicted their bile on the literary public. The author is a distinguished American lady, now or recently resident at London; and she certainly has the best of the battle. Her book is evidently no caricature; but is distinguished by a candid and generous spirit. It is pleasantly written, filled with anecdote and humor, and, as a shilling will purchase it, will set multitudes laughing and thinking.

Tribune.

The Macon Banner, published in Clarke county, Alabama, publishes an account of a dreadful accident in that county, and a marvellous preservation of human life. Three of the children of John A. Coate, deputy sheriff of the county, in the absence of their parents, undertook, in the company of four negro children, to kindle a fire, and for the purpose had a *keg of powder* brought to the piazza. A gun was used to ignite a piece of cotton, but one of the children held it till he felt the fire, when hastily throwing it from him, it fell on the keg, and a terrific explosion followed. The noise was heard eight miles. Four of the staves of the keg were driven through the roof and thrown fifty yards, yet none of the seven children were killed, though all were hurt; two only dangerously, but it is thought they will recover.

In a town some fifty miles from Boston, the members of a religious society were in the habit of holding conference meetings in the church, at which they made a kind of audible confession, technically called recounting one's "experience." A very pious member of the church, Mr. D——, was in the habit of inviting his neighbor, Mr. L——, who was not a member, to attend these meetings, at one of which Mr. D—— got up and stated to the congregation that he was a great sinner—that he sinned daily, and with his eyes open—that he wilfully and knowingly sinned—that goodness dwelt not in him—that he was absolutely and totally depraved—that nothing but the boundless mercy and infinite goodness of God could save him from eternal damnation. After this confession of Mr. D——, Mr. L——, who had by accident been placed upon the "anxious seat," was called upon to recount his "experience." He arose, and with most imperturbable gravity, stated that he had very little to say of himself, but the brethren would remember that he had lived for five-and twenty years the nearest neighbor of Mr. D——, that he knew him well—more intimately so than any other man—and it gave him great pleasure, because he could do it with entire sincerity, *to confirm the truth of all brother D—— had confessed of himself.* When Mr. L. sat down, under the visible and audible smile of the whole congregation, the parson not excepted, Mr. D. went up to him and said, "You are a rascal and a liar, and I'll lick you when you get out of church."

Boston Post.

The pious Mr. ——, who, by the way, is suspected of being no better than he should be, notwithstanding all his professions, a short time since rebuked a well-known merchant of this city for using profane language. "Your discourse is ungentlemanly and impious," said Mr. ——. "You should break yourself of such an abominable practice."—"I know it," returned the dealer in cotton-bales and profanity; "but most men fall into some error or other unknown to themselves, yet they are entirely innocent of all intention to do wrong, notwithstanding their little inaccuracies; now, I swear a great deal, and you pray a great deal, yet neither of us, I'm confident, mean anything by it."

There are many good stories in circulation respecting our worthy fellow-citizen, Preserved Fish. This gentleman, in early life, was a sea captain. One day his vessel was hailed by a brig, when the following dialogue took place:—

"Ship a hoy?"
"Hallo!"
"Who's your captain?"
"Preserved Fish."
"Who?"
"Preserved Fish."

The master of the brig, thinking he was misunderstood, and wondering at the stupidity of the opposite party, again applied the trumpet to his mouth and bawled out—"I say, mister, I don't want to know what your cargo is; but what's your captain's name?"

A Question Answered.—When Father Mathew was at York (England) he was asked whether if a person took the pledge he would be expected to abstain from the use of wine at the Lord's Supper; to which the reverend gentleman at once replied: "Of course not: the abstinence is only from wine as a beverage."

Bulls.—An Irishman and an Englishman falling out, the Hibernian told him, if he did not hold his tongue, he would break his *impenetrable* head, and let the brains out of his *empty* skull!

GOLDEN SHOWERS.

The miner delves beneath the soil
And ... the precious metals forth,
While ... farmers find in *crystal showers*
... wealth than all the mines are worth.

The ... rain, that o'er the land
... wealth and life where'er 'tis driven,
Tells man to never doubt a God,
Who sends his *showers of Gold from Heaven!*

The daily pay of the Duke of Wellington is stated to be £118 4s. 6d.

KEY WEST.

This island reef, first selected merely for a naval station and a convenient haven of resort for Government vessels cruising in the Gulf of Mexico and the waters of the West Indies, is rising into a degree of commercial importance of which few of our people probably are aware, unless engaged in trade in that direction. A mercantile letter in the New York American says:

"Key West is in reality becoming a place of much business and some importance. About thirty vessels are owned there, employing some four hundred men. The trade between the Bahamas and Key West is considerable in the course of the year. To Havana almost daily communication takes place. Both being foreign ports, produce in the agregate no inconsiderable revenue; indeed, one cargo alone from the latter place produced thirty thousand dollars revenue. Some fifteen or twenty vessels have been repaired and fitted there the past season. Three transports and one United States steamer ply there regularly from the adjacent ports. Government are now erecting barracks for troops stationed there, upon which about two hundred and ninety hands are now employed, which gives employment to five hundred tons shipping constantly for materials and supplies. Some sixteen pilots are constantly engaged in their business, at which they make a good living: most of the vessels trading to Port Leon, Saint Marks, and Apalachicola going through the Northwest Passage, being enabled to carry through from twelve to fifteen feet water. Some hundred thousand pounds of green turtle are brought in from the bay and reefs, half of which are exported, and the other portion consumed; besides, as many hundred thousand fish are taken in the vicinity, and sent from there to Havana, for which they receive in return specie, fruit, vegetables, and fowls—duties upon which are insisted upon and collected. They have fine wharves, splendid warehouses, handsome dwelling-houses, a beautiful stone church, (Episcopal,) and a Methodist chapel, both well attended when opened for service. The inhabitants are intelligent and business-like; the whole community, except the maritime, strictly *temperate* good citizens; and, were it not for the Government offices held there, would undoubtedly be good Whigs, and vote for Harry of the West, to a man."

A STORM AT PHILADELPHIA.

The city of Philadelphia was visited on Saturday evening the 5th instant, between seven and eight o'clock, with the most violent and destructive storm, accompanied by heavy rain, that has occurred in that vicinity for many years.

Early on Saturday morning it commenced raining copiously, and continued with unremitting showers during the day. About seven o'clock dark clouds were observed hanging low over the city, and the wind gradually rising to a gale, the rain poured down in torrents, accompanied by almost momentary flashes of lightning and the most terrific thunder. For nearly an hour the storm raged with the greatest violence, and the streets were literally flooded with water.

During the progress of the storm (says the Pennsylvanian of yesterday) a dreadful tornado passed over Darby, doing much injury, and thence up the Schuylkill, taking in its course the northwestern part of the city, and causing fearful destruction. Trees were uprooted in its course, buildings unroofed and many unfinished ones torn down, board-yards and fences swept away, vessels dismasted, and many lives lost.

In the vicinity of the Gas Works on the Schuylkill the destruction of property has been very great; much of the roof of the Gas House has been torn entirely off, and the remainder rolled up like a scroll.—Several buildings in the vicinity are level with the ground. Many of the vessels in the Schuylkill were driven against the bridge by the violence of the gale, several were dismasted, and a number were sunk. The bridge was somewhat injured.

The shipping has not been materially injured, but the loss of property has been immense. In many streets the merchants and others sustained great losses, and a vast amount of goods and groceries were entirely destroyed by the filling of the cellars in which they were stowed.

At Darby the old stone bridge was swept away, and two young men who were on it at the time were drowned. A dwelling, containing a family of a woman and four children, was also swept away. None of the inmates were saved. The damage to private property in the neighborhood of Darby, Ridley, and Chester creek has been immense, and attended with loss of life.

Several of the small bridges between Philadelphia and Wilmington have been partially injured by the storm, and that at Chester was entirely carried away. The road itself has escaped without material injury, scarcely any damage has been done below Wilmington.

In consequence of the damage to the bridges the passengers coming South had to take the steamboat on Sunday for Wilmington, from whence they were conveyed to Baltimore in the cars—and hence the failure of the mail from the North, which ought to have reached here yesterday evening.

The storm extended as far as New York, (the most distant point from which we have intelligence,) and the wind continued to blow all night with so much violence as to excite much apprehension for the shipping on the coast.

An Ingenious Rogue.—A fellow at Oswego has been sent to jail for counterfeiting fish by sewing the heads of *suckers* on the bodies of *perch*. He would make a good manufacturer of *mermaids*.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MR. CALHOUN.

We received yesterday from Mr. Calhoun the Letter which will be found below. We have lost no time in placing it before our readers, as well in justice to the writer as to the subject.

The *Title* to the volume of Mr. Calhoun's Speeches lately published is, as the reader will perceive, considered by Mr. Calhoun himself to be a "blunder" by which any one might have been misled. The volume is a selection, and not a *collection*, of the Speeches of that distinguished gentleman. It is more: it is a selection made by himself, with the intention of expounding to the Public his political opinions. To do himself justice in this respect, he began his selection with the Speeches delivered subsequently to his return to Congress in 1833, excepting only a single Speech delivered (in 1811) twenty-two years before that time. His reasons for passing by the whole intervening period are very frankly stated; and our readers will, we trust, give them all the weight to which they are entitled.

However far it was from our intention to impute "fraud," in the broad sense of the term, to the omission of those great Speeches from the volume of his works, it must be acknowledged, we still think, that, even in the view which Mr. Calhoun himself takes of the object of that publication, the withholding of them from the re-print was an act of gross injustice to his own fame.

A LETTER FROM MR. CALHOUN.

TO THE EDITORS.

FORT HILL, July 28, 1843.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I have just received from a friend the National Intelligencer of the 12th and 15th instant, containing your remarks on a volume recently published by the Harpers, of New York, entitled "Speeches of Mr. Calhoun, delivered in the Congress of the United States from 1811 to the present time." Your remarks are headed, "Political History—Suppressed Speeches of Mr. Calhoun." "Suppressed" is a strong word. The highest authorities define it to be, put down, destroyed, concealed; and your remarks leave no doubt that you intended to use it in the strongest and most offensive sense—that is, that they have been intentionally omitted in the compilation in order to give a partial and false view of my opinions; and, for that purpose, a false title was given to the volume. To the truth of this you pledge indirectly your word by heading your remarks "Political History." The charge is a grave one, and made in an imposing manner, and if true the imposition would deserve the public reprobation. The question, then, is, Is it true? Let facts answer.

The title is, indeed, false—false every way. It covers much not included in the volume, and omits much that is—reports, letters, and other writings. You have noticed the former, and called public attention to it, but not the latter, though equally obvious, and very material in determining whether the falsity of the title is a mere error or a fraudulent attempt at imposition. The one might, with some plausibility, be construed to be an attempt at imposition; but it is impossible for any ingenuity so to construe the other. It is impossible to assign to it a fraudulent object. But if the one is an error, why not the other? In fact the very grossness of both can leave no doubt that they are merely errors. It is not possible to open the volume without detecting them. The title covers all the speeches of Mr. Calhoun from 1811, when he entered Congress, till the present time, while the volume contains but one speech prior to 1833. Again: it omits to mention any thing but speeches, when of the four first of his productions of which the compilation is composed, only one is a speech. To make its grossness more palpable, all these are headed "Speeches." Has fraud ever been known to do its work in so clumsy a manner? It is idle to waste words on a thing so plain. The whole title is a gross blunder, of which I have much greater reason to complain than any one else. It looks much more like an attempt to injure me than to impose on the public. I, however, can suspect nothing of the kind. How it happened I know not; nor is it material, so far as it relates to the object of this communication; but I deem it due to myself to state all that I know about it.

It so happens I have never yet seen the volume. I saw the title and the advertisement not long since for the first time. I was, as may be imagined, indignant at the blunder. I wrote immediately to a friend, who took an interest in the publication and corresponded with the publishers, and pointed out the blunders in the title and the objections to the advertisement, and suggested the corrections that should be made, which I requested him to have done forthwith. It was too late. I received his answer a few days since. He informed me that he had perceived the blunders before he got my letter, and had prepared a correction, but, owing to some delay in the transmission, it was not received in time. It may be proper to add, that the title I suggested (as well as I can recollect) was, "A selection from the speeches, reports, and other writings of Mr. Calhoun, subsequent to his election as Vice President of the United States, including his leading speech on the late war, delivered in 1811." It was drawn up to make it full and accurate—to cover the whole, and no more. So much for the title.

I now come to the selection or compilation; and here I take all the responsibility. It was done by me, and if there be any fraud or concealment, I am chargeable. In order that your readers may judge, I shall state the reasons which governed me in making the selection.

It is proper to premise that I have been urged from various quarters, in the last six or seven years, to have my speeches collected and published, and have during the same period received numerous applications for copies of my speeches in pamphlet form, with which I could not comply, because I had not spare copies. Since my name has been presented to the People in connexion with the Presidency, applicatiuns for copies have increased, and I have been more frequently urged to collect and publish my speeches, reports, and other writings on political subjects. I finally consented to the publication, because I believed it to be due to the People, in the position I occupy, to afford them the means of ascertaining the opinions and sentiments I entertain on all political subjects, particularly on those which have agitated the country of late, and on which the Presidential election will probably in a great measure turn. That I believed could best be done by publishing what I had said and written on these questions in a form which would make the work accessible to the People. It would give my opinions and sentiments in the fullest and most authentic form, and in a manner much more consonant to my feelings than by popular speeches made for the occasion, or a personal canvass.

To effect the object, it was not only necessary that a selection should be made, but that it should be made from the later and not the earlier of my speeches and other discussions on political subjects. To publish all I have said or written in the long period of thirty-two years, in which I have been without intermission in public life, would make the work too bulky and expensive to be accessible to the great body of the community; and to publish those of an early date instead of those of a late, would not give the information intended. I accordingly fixed on the termination of Mr. Monroe's Administration, when I became Vice President, as the period from which to make the selection. That may be fairly regarded as the point of time in our political history which marks the end of an old and the commencement of a new order of things, in the midst of which we still are. From that to the present time is a period of eighteen years, being more than half of that in which I have been in the service of the Union. During the whole I took a prominent and responsible part on all important questions. Such was my leading motive for selecting the period I did from which to make the compilation.

There were others of a subordinate character which had their influence. It was the portion of my public life in regard to which information (as I believed) was most desired. I infer so, among other reasons, from the fact that the applications I have received for copies of my speeches were almost exclusively confined to it. There was another still stronger. It is the period in which my speeches and other publications contain my mature and settled opinions on the principles and policy of the Government; adopted after long experience and much reflection, which have modified, or changed, if you prefer, in many particulars, my earlier and less matured impressions. About the commencement of the period, my mind settled down in the views of the principles and policy of the Government I now entertain, and to which I have ever since adhered, regardless of personal consequences and uninfluenced by party considerations; thus giving the strongest proof possible of my deep conviction both of their truth and vital importance. By them I desire to be judged, and by them to stand or fall.

Guided by these motives, I compiled the volume in the first instance exclusively from that period; but afterwards yielded to the persuasion of friends, against my judgment, to include the speech already referred to, delivered in 1811. They urged it upon the ground that, as it was my first effort in Congress and on a subject of lasting interest, it was desirable it should be inserted, although a departure from the principle on which the volume was compiled.

But even within this period a selection became necessary to effect the object in view. To publish all my productions on political subjects during the period would make the volume still too bulky and expensive to be acceptable to the general mass of readers. Here, again, the leading reason which governed me in selecting the period, governed also in making the selection for the compilation. It is accordingly full on the subject of banks, sub-Treasury, currency, tariff, distribution, State rights, and the principles and policy which should control in the administration of the Government. Those which discussed subjects of a more isolated character were for the most part omitted. But, after the compilation was first made within these restrictions, the work was thought to be still too bulky, and many were struck from it which it would have been desirable to retain.

Such are the facts in reference to the compilation. They show conclusively that the charge of suppression against it, is as entirely unfounded as that of fraudulent imposition against the title. The very charge is absurd. How could the speeches be destroyed or concealed? They are to be found not only in the files of the Intelligencer, but in those of many other journals and publications of the day, where they are just as safe and as open to inspection as if placed among the public records. To attempt to keep them from the public eye would only cause them to be more greedily sought after. The very speeches you have published, as if they were new and unknown to the public, are the very ones which have been republished divers times, and have again and again been repeatedly referred to in Congress, in political harangues, and by newspapers; and that for the very purpose for which you now republish them. They are the very last which any one who was base enough to resort to a fraud would think of concealing. But why speak of them as being suppressed when they are referred to in the biographical sketch to which you allude, and which, it would seem from its index, was intended to be included in the work? Again, why speak of them as suppressed when all the speeches which I made during the war to rouse and animate the country to the defence of its rights and honor, and to sustain the burden and privations of the war with fortitude, and which are now unanimously applauded, are in the same predicament except one? Are they, too, suppressed or assiduously concealed?

Why, indeed, should I attempt to conceal them, or any of my early speeches contained in the volume, even those which contain opinions different from those I now entertain? What is there about them that I should repudiate them? Do they not breathe lofty sentiments and devoted attachment to the country, and evince foresight and firmness? Were they not applauded by the Republican party at the time? And are they not now eulogized by you and other political opponents? Why, then, should I be ashamed of them, or cast them away because they contain opinions in several particulars which now, after more than a quarter of century, I do not approve? Should I be ashamed to acknowledge that I have lived to improve, and have had the sense to see and the firmness to correct early errors? No; I am far from repudiating these my more youthful efforts. Their very errors lean to the side of the country. They belong to the times, and grew out of ardent feelings of patriotism. The danger which then threatened the country was from abroad. The overthrow of Napoleon was followed by a combination of the great sovereigns of Europe, called the Holy Alliance. Its object was hostile to popular Governments, and it threatened to turn its power against this continent in order to suppress the free States which had sprung out of the old Spanish possessions. There was then no knowing at what moment we might be involved in a contest far more terrific than that which had just terminated. It was in this state of things that Congress was called on to settle the peace establishment, on the termination of the late war with England. My attention was intently turned to what I believed to be the point of danger; and I was anxious to put the country in a condition to meet whatever might come. The opinions I expressed in reference to manufactures, internal improvements, and a permanent system of revenue, kept constantly in view my leading object—preparation for defence—as much so as what I then said in reference to the army, the military academy, and the navy, as the speeches themselves show.

The danger from without fortunately passed away, and that from within began to disclose itself. I was not slow to see the strong tendency the Government was taking towards consolidation, and that many of the means which I had regarded as necessary to defend against external danger, contributed not a little to increase the danger within. That led to a reinvestigation, and that to the modification or change of opinion which took place.

So far from casting away or desiring to keep out of view my early speeches, I have long intended to collect and publish them. I see you promise to publish freely from them. You cannot do me a greater favor, and I hope you will not halt till you have republished all. I was so careless as to neglect to preserve copies of my speeches or other publications prior to my election as Vice President. Since then I have been more careful. Your republication will give me copies in a much more convenient form than that of manuscripts, and save me much time and trouble in collecting and some little expense for copying. I shall preserve carefully the two contained in the Intelligencer sent by my friend, and I shall take care to get such others as you may publish.

Let me, in conclusion, say, I wish you to understand that I make no complaint. So far from it, I feel rather obliged to you than otherwise. Be your motives what they may, you have afforded me an opportunity of giving an explanation made necessary by the awkward manner in which the volume has been introduced to the public, and in which I have been compelled to state much that ought to have appeared in a preface to the volume.

With respect, I am, &c.
J. C. CALHOUN.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

MR. CALHOUN'S APOLOGY.

We have made room this morning, at considerable inconvenience, for a Letter from Hon. John C. Calhoun to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, defining his position with regard to the volume of his Speeches just published by the Harpers on behalf of his friends. We have done this from a love of fair play, having published the charge against Mr. C., and an apprehension that if we did not publish this letter it would stand a poor chance of being published at all in this quarter. Now our readers will see precisely where Mr. Calhoun stands.

Its substance, as will be seen, is, that the Title-Page and Advertisement of the Speeches were never seen by Mr. Calhoun and are all wrong, while the compilation itself *was* made by Mr. C. It is all his work, except that he was over-persuaded to throw in (for Buncombe) his War Speech of 1811. The title should have been a *Selection* from the Writings, &c. not a *Collection* of the Speeches of Mr. Calhoun, and then all would have been right.

With due deference, we do not think so. We do not think it is the manly way for a Statesman like Mr. Calhoun to make a selection of such of his Speeches as accorded best with his present position, opinions and purpose, to place before the public. We have ere now condemned the friends of Mr. Webster for leaving out his Anti-War Speeches from their collections, and we cannot approve the same thing, in substance, when done by Mr. Calhoun himself. The plea that those who write to Mr. C. for his Speeches invariably inquire for his *later* (Destructive) efforts, never for his former ones, is unworthy of him; as is the suggestion that *want of room* confined him to one Speech in 1811 and those he has made since 1833. A great many more copies, we are sure, could be sold of a full than of a partial collection.

When Mr. Calhoun pretty fairly intimates that he has changed his views since his Speeches of 1812-17 were delivered, and that those he has included in his *Selection* embody his "mature and settled opinions," he touches the core of the matter. But if he had intended only to exhibit his present creed, a smaller volume had been sufficient. The 'Speeches' of a leading Statesman should have a wider purpose than this.

Let us illustrate: Mr. Clay made a zealous and able speech against rechartering the first United States Bank in 1811. This Speech was not in accordance with the "mature and settled opinions" of Mr. Clay; on the contrary, experience constrained him to change his ground on that point entirely. We are publishing edition after edition of Mr. Clay's Speeches, which do not contain every thing Mr. Clay has said—from which many Speeches of a local or temporary character, or which were mainly repetitions of what he had elsewhere advanced, are excluded as superfluous. But suppose we had, upon the pretence that we had not room for all Mr. Clay has ever said, omitted this Anti-Bank Speech of 1811—what a yell of exultation and scorn would have resounded from the whole Loco-Foco Press! Nay, though that Speech has *not* been excluded from *any* edition of Mr. Clay's Speeches, the contrary has been suspected, and our edition vehemently assailed thereupon! Need we deduce the moral?

Mr. Calhoun trifles when he urges that he could not "suppress" (i. e. annihilate) his Bank, Tariff and Internal Improvement Speeches. The point is, Has he or has he not done what he could to suppress them? He could not blot them out of the National Intelligencer or Niles's Register, but he could leave them out of his compilation—and he did. What farther 'Suppression' was in his power?

Mr. Calhoun well says that he is not ashamed of his old Speeches—that they 'were applauded by the Republican party at the time,' &c. Very true; and their doctrines are just as Republican now as they ever were. If he had only put them in his volume, where they belong, the reader could then judge whether they are answered by his later efforts, and whether there was, as he intimates, any thing in the condition of the country when they were delivered which made their views right then, though wrong now. At any rate, they would have seen that the pretended 'Life of Calhoun' lately published, does not truly present him on these points; and the pretence that this was to be a Collection of the 'Speeches of John C. Calhoun *veferred to in his Life*,' rendered it peculiarly necessary that his Bank and Tariff Speeches of 1816 should have been given.

The Baltimore Patriot states that the letter copied by us from Niles' Register, of 1830, is a forgery, and was pretty well ascertained to be so at the time. It was written by a man named Southworth—a rabid Locofoco—who started the Hard Cider and Log Cabin tale against Gen. Harrison. There is comfort in knowing that no Whig perpetrated the baseness.

If it was a forgery, we have no doubt Niles ascertained the fact, and in some subsequent No. of his paper, made the correction. We have not had time to make the examination.

The opinions imputed to Mr. Jefferson in the letter respecting the American system, are those which he was known to entertain, and which he did express in several letters, written and published during his life. In one dated in 1817, he was the first to call the Tariff the "*American System.*"

But we did not, in publishing that letter, do so from any particular credit, which we attach to the opinions of Mr. Jefferson. We copy his opinions, not that we reverence them—but to choke the Locofocos with them—as they are always bawling about the "Father of the Democracy." We were reared in the political Jeffersonian faith, and taught to admire Mr. Jefferson above all men living. But the publication of his letters, &c. by his grandson dispelled the charm. We found that the idol, whom we had erected, was not worthy of adoration—that he was a false, hollow Deity. Although we should feel grateful to Mr. Jefferson Randolph for undeceiving us, we have never been able to tolerate him for destroying our faith in the man, whom we had been schooled to regard with reverence.

This misplaced confidence has taught us one useful lesson; never to pin our faith to any man, and to swear by the opinions of no one without examination. The leading principles of Mr. Jefferson's political creed are sound, and to them we expect ever to adhere; but the Demaguoism, the hypocrisy and the Jacobinism with which they were tinctured, we utterly repudiate.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE TYLER MARE'S NEST.

The Aurora of yesterday is filled with letters from Washington backing up John Jones's charge of a recent conspiracy among the Bentonian Loco-Focos to secure the election of Mr. Clay as next President! Not the *Globe* only, but the *Pennsylvanian* is implicated in this plot. (Robert, we pray you not to throw us over the *Albany Argus* or any of the semi conservative *genus.)* The following is the latest Auroral emanation from the White House:

[*From our Washington Correspondent.*]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1843.

The suspicion that the Globe and its adjuncts are laboring to secure the election of Mr. Clay to the Presidency, gathers strength daily. It is whispered that Mr. Benton, Mr. Blair, and the politicians of their school are impressed with the belief that nothing can prevent the success of Mr. Clay in 1844, and that they are resolved never to be in the minority again, if they can help it. Holding these views, which, it is said, are by no means of recent date, they have agreed among themselves to insist upon the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, in the full persuasion that Mr. Clay can with ease outstrip him in the race. This, it is believed, is the reason of their dire opposition to Mr. Tyler, who they know, in their hearts, is the only man in the republican party that can, if nominated, be elected, despite their efforts to the contrary. The feeling begins to prevail, too, that Mr. Van Buren is deceived into a belief of the sincerity of Blair, Benton and their confederates.

There are those who confidently predict the election of the Globe, as printer to the House of Representatives, by the aid of Clay votes, on condition that the Intelligencer shall get the printing of the Senate.

I have possession of some remarkable facts going to sustain a suspicion that the defection to the Democratic party will comprise a considerable number of the representatives to the next Congress. That a plot is now in progress to serve the party, and ruin Mr. Van Buren, there can be little doubt, and that plot is in the hands of the very men who profess to be his warmest friends.

Van Buren to be circumvented and a political intrigue! Well, that *is* news?

New York Tribune.

MUSTARD SEED, Ground Mustard, Ginger Root, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Russia Isinglass, Nutmegs, Cayenne Pepper, Essence Lemon, and Rose Water, for sale by
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.
☞ A Superior article of LEMON SYRUP. Price 50 cts. per bottle. S. J. H.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.
Printed forms furnished gratis.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

FOREIGN.

BOSTON, August 3.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet steamer Acadia, Capt. Ryrie, which arrived here at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, in 14 days from Liverpool, we have received our files of London papers to July 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th.

The news of English affairs is unimportant. Irish affairs had been much under discussion in Parliament. No important measures had been adopted, and the state of affairs in Ireland was not materially changed.

The state of the cotton market was slightly improved, though the import had been very large. At the last dates the market was firm and prices steady.

In Spain affairs seemed to approach a crisis, so far as the Regent was concerned. It was, however, possible that he might rally, and yet overthrow the insurgents, but they were thus far daily gaining advantages. The latest accounts from Madrid are of the 11th, when it was apprehended the insurgents might soon enter the capital.

The meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society was held at Derby on the 14th, and at the dinner, at which the Earl of Hardwicke, President of the Society, presided, 2000 tickets were sold. Mr. Everett, the American Minister, was present and made a speech in returning thanks for the compliment of a toast. Lord Morpeth was also present and made a speech, as did many other noblemen and gentlemen.

From official statements of the British Naval Force, it appears that one-fifth of the men-of-war are now steam ships.

The Thames Tunnel has now been opened nearly four months. During that time almost one million persons have passed through it.

The Sandwich Islands.—Despatches have been sent off by the English Government to Captain Lord G. Paulet, of the Carysfort frigate, in the South Pacific, acknowledging the free independence of King Tamehamaha III. and the Sandwich Islands from that or any other country.

Isthmus of Panama.—At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, on Wednesday, M. Arago made a communication of the steps that have been taken towards the great work of cutting through the Isthmus of Panama, which has been so long talked of, but which many persons have regarded as chimerical. According to this communication, a contract has been entered into by Messrs. Baring & Co., London, with the Republic of New Granada, in virtue of which the Republic is to cede to them the line required for the projected canal, with 80,000 acres of land on the two banks, and 400,000 acres in the interior of the country. Messrs. Baring & Co. had, it is said, in the first instance, fixed the amount of toll for the navigation of the canal at the exhorbitant price of 18f. per ton, but they have reduced it to 8f. The work, upon which from 4000 to 5000 men are to be engaged, is to be completed in five years.

M. Arago is probably in error, in speaking thus definitely on this project.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of the Commissioners to the very filthy condition of the streets. The Sewers of most of our public streets are filled with mud and stagnant water, or overgrown with rank vegetation, offensive to the sight and smell, and greatly deleterious to health. If one-half of our citizens remove into the country at this season, it surely can be no reason why some provision should not be made for the health and comfort of those who remain. The fearful malignity of the fevers last season should have taught us a lesson, and admonished us of the importance of taking all due precautions to modify the forms of those which should occur this year. If the germs of disease have not already been widely sown, it certainly is not for lack of causes to produce the effect.

HAY STREET.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE PROGAMEAN CORRESPONDENCE, No. 2.

"Anti Thelu" acknowledges the receipt of a note directed to him under the care of the Editor of the Observer, which criticises the French expressions contained in the letters published last week. The Editor of this Correspondence distinctly replies, that he is not responsible for the grammatical propriety of the French or English of the letters. He has made and will make no alterations, except suppressing the names and such matter as is unfit for publication. He has always been opposed to teaching young ladies any other language than their own. They can say a great deal too much in their native tongue, without any assistance from voluble Frenchmen.

LAONE TO LINA.

Ma chere Cousine: Believe me, your letter was an entire destroyer of all sadness, and I felt merry enough when I read it to keep in high spirits for at least a month to come. I could scarcely help reading your opinions on matrimony and female superiority to my brother, who lets pass no occasion of sneering at the "weakness of women," and "their sickening, would-be-sweet silliness," as he is pleased to style the faults he criticises. How I wish, indeed, Lina, you would take him under your tuition and learn him a lesson or two. But you mistake entirely about losing me yet awhile, and all your courting scene—your sighs, and blushes, and kisses included—is but a fancy sketch. It is most true, Coz, that —— has proposed, and said all that you put down for him, if not rather more; but if I blushed, the moonlight was not bright enough for him to see the tell-tale blood crimsoning my cheek, and instead of keeping silent, I talked faster than I ever did in my life before about what a gay Winter I hoped that we should have. No, no; I hope to be in many a set with you next Winter, and enjoy, in the pauses of the dance, your spicy remarks on the beautiful steps of ——, "*Le Gros Faineant*," and the graceful movements of *Monsieur Le Grand.* Then, to your criticisms on the Knights of the Corner, as we dubbed them last Winter,—those magnificent gentlemen who can't condescend to say their studied and committed smart things before us, or even to illuminate us with the extemporaneous droppings of their transcendental wisdom, but chatter to each grin at each other with such knowing winks and nods, until the eatables come in, and then fall foul of drumsticks and beef tongue with such fury as even to forget the carefully studied sneer into which they have been screwing their features. These, and a thousand other things that Christmas is to bring I look forward to with eagerness equal to yours. But to grow serious now, *ma chere*, Christmas will not last long; the Winter will soon pass away; and then next Summer we still to look forward to a coming Winter of gaiety, and lure our suitors on through this long chase of pleasure? Surely even you do not wish to remain single always, and must be willing to *sink*, if you will have it so, into a wife at last, prosaic as may be the life;—and when is this to be? Ought we not to take him that we like when he offers? Would you, for the sake of a season or two of such pleasure as our Winters afford, give up him you love, and unite yourself to one whom you do not? No, *ma chere Cousine, Line*, I know I can confide in you, and I do indeed love —— When he approaches me, in spite of all I can do, my heart will beat faster and stronger, and without any effort of the memory my heart treasures up every fond word he has spoken. And thus it is indeed these fits of sadness come upon me. He has told me that he loves me, and indeed I knew it before, for woman never fails to discern true passion by a thousand signs that man passes unheedingly by;—

"Oh, quicker far is woman's ken,
Than the dull glance of sluggish men."

I expect that early in the Winter he will press his suit to a final answer; and what shall I say, *ma plus chere?* Shall I refuse him, whom I love, and whom I alone love? I cannot, I will not, and so I give you timely notice that you will have to play the bridesmaid in those merry times, though I will put it off as long as possible. And indeed, I do not think that a wife is so prosaic a character. I blush even as I write and to you, my dearest friend from childhood; but I think, *ma chere*, that I can be happier as his wife than in the full enjoyment of all the gaieties of single life. It seems to me that to love is woman's happiness, and I fear, dearest, that you are wrong, and are too merry when it is time for us to grow serious. Adieu, *et croyez vous, que je suis, votre,*

LAONE.

LINA TO LAONE IN REPLY.

I have read your letter, *ma chere Cousine*, twice, and when I finished it the second time was as much puzzled as most of the Theologians are with Dr. Pusey's Sermon, and came to very nearly the same conclusion as they have—that there was something decidedly heretical though I did not know exactly what it was. I gather though, that you are fairly in love, and that from reading crazy love-stories, your head is kindled with the idea of the honey-moon and all that silly stuff, and greatly fear that you will let —— make a fool of you. Now we have been too long friends for me to see you thus unfairly treated, and I mean to tell you some plain truths, and I think I shall bring you right before I am done. My dearest Laone, how do the vast mob of philosophers, poets, lawyers, dandies and fools—beings with conceit enough to suppose that they know all things, and beings with no ideas at all, forming together that heterogeneous mass called men,—how do they look upon and and treat women? They differ in every thing else, mark you, but have no settled points in philosophy, love or politics,—one concluding, you know, that there is no real world, and that all we see and feel is ideal, a mere dream of the soul; while others demonstrate that we have no soul, and that mind is but clay a little more refined than china ware;—so on to inconceivable statement of facts, you can hear accomplished lawyers giving directly opposite assurances as to what the law determines; and in politics, the whole community are split up into two stark mad factions, quarrelling, fighting, and perjuring themselves, and "committing such fantastic tricks as would make the angels weep," they were not fit to burst their sides with laughter at the sight, for the privilege of putting little strips of paper, with a man's name written upon them, into an old cigar box, and then bursting their throats with hurraing when they count out the votes to find on which side there are the most fools in all these things they quarrel, and fight, and never agree. But whenever they come in contact with us, they are at once good friends, and unite in sneering at the stupidities and sillinesses of women. They assume it as plain that we were made solely for man's convenience, and that our sex has no other mission on earth than to have his food cooked, keep his houses swept out, and nurse him when he is sick. Now, *ma chere*, what are we to do? Shall we submit to this contemptible arrogance, and sink down to mere underlings? Never, and I know you have spirit enough to unite with me in such a determination. Well, then, as the men are united in their preposterous claim, the only way to resist them is to unite in resistance, and, as a sex, systematically tyrannize over them, whenever and as forcibly as we can. It is ours to rule in the drawing room and ball room; to seize upon the realm of fashion, and lord it there with despotic sway; to establish an empire in the mazes of the dance, and over the sofas of the boudoir, and thus to possess that power so dear to woman's heart. Will you then, *ma chere*, abandon this power, and give up your sway, just when you are at the summit of the pyramid? Will you abandon the bright, fascinating scenes of belle-hood, and become the mere slave of another,—subject to his caprices, the victim of his petty tyranny? No, no, my dear Coz, you must enjoy many a triumph yet before you yourself are led a captive to a conqueror's car. You must wear your laurels awhile longer before you give them to decorate another's brow. *Votre,*

LINA.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY:

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered by this Tribunal, since our last:

By Ruffin, C. J. in Rainey *v.* Link, from Orange, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Lane *v.* Wingate, from Craven, reversing the judgment, setting aside the non suit and directing judgment upon the verdict. Also, in Sloan to use of Caldwell, from Iredell, directing a new trial. Also in den ex dem. Humphries *v.* Humphries, from Cleaveland, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Reed *v.* Moore, from Rockingham, directing a new trial. Also, in Saunders *v.* Hathaway, from Perquimons, affirming the judgment below. Also, in McNeill *v.* Kelly, from Moore, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Webb *v.* Chambers, from Person, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Still and others, from Craven, affirming the judgment below. Also, in doe ex dem. Brooks *v.* Brooks, from Stanly, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Huntington *v.* Spears, from Cabarrus, directing a new trial. Also, in Williamson & Co. *v.* Cannaday, from Granville, allowing amendment upon payment of the costs of this Court, and when made, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Maxwell *v.* Davis, in Equity from Mecklenburg, affirming the decree.

By Daniel, J. in Hunt *v.* Stevens, from Nash, affirming the judgment below. Also, in den ex. dem. Snell *v.* Young, from Hyde, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Bond *v.* McNider, from Gates, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Briggs, from Gates, directing a new trial. Also, in Ferebee's adm. *v.* Saunders' adm. from Camden, directing a new trial. Also, in Woolard *v.* Grist, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Lankford, from Henderson, directing that the judgment be arrested. Also, in Garrett *v.* Shaw, from Camden, affirming the judgment below. Also, in the matter of Harding and others, from Northampton, reversing the judgment.—*Raleigh Reg.*

FROM THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

FROM THE MISSOURI REPORTER, JULY 31.

Santa Fe Traders.—Captain Cooke, of the United States army, has made an official report to General Gaines, of this Military Division, in reference to his recent proceedings in the Indian territory; by which it appears that he disarmed a company of Texans, under the command of Colonel Snively, on the 30th of June last. When he approached the spot where the Texans were encamped, a white flag was displayed. In pursuance of a message sent to them, Col. Snively and two others waited on Capt. Cooke and informed him that they were acting under a commission from the Texan Government, and thought they were in the territory of that Republic. Col. S. produced his commission from the Texan Secretary of War, authorizing him to raise a force of three hundred men to plunder the Santa Fe traders whilst crossing the Texan territory on their way to the United States. But Capt. C., concluding that such a commission would hardly authorize *land privateering*, at least on the American side of the line, or on disputed territory, disarmed the Texans and gave them permission either to return to Texas or to accompany him to the United States. Col. S. insisted upon a right to pursue the enemy twenty miles into the territory of a neutral Power, and complained that his men would be in great danger, without their arms, from a large body of hostile Indians that they had recently met, and further, that they were in a starving condition. An attempt was made by Col. S.'s aid to incite the Texans to resistance, but they yielded at the approach of Capt. C. The larger part of the Texans accepted the offer of Capt. C. and returned with him to the United States—the other portion proceeded to Texas with Col. S. Col. Warfield was one of the band. He was the only one of the party who had a regular commission. He was empowered by the Texan Government to bestow an unlimited number of commissions on citizens of the United States to make war on Mexico. McDaniel, one of the murderers of Charvis, held a captain's commission, given to him by Warfield.

Johnson Demonstrations.—A meeting of the Johnson Democrats is called in St. Louis, to take measures to advance the cause of their favorite. It is regarded as a strong anti-Van Buren movement. Col. Johnson is manifestly gaining ground in the West; and he is looked at with more jealousy by the Western Van Burenites than any other man. As the Enquirer some time since observed: "He will cause us (Van Burenites) a good deal of trouble."

In Illinois, the Johnson party have started a paper. In some of the strong Democratic Districts in that State, Johnson Democrats have taken the field against Van Buren Democrats—and the feeling between them is more bitter than ever subsisted between Whig and Tory.

The Revenue.—Of the two *consistent* arguments against a Protective Tariff—first, that it will diminish the revenue from imports so as to render necessary a resort to direct taxation, and, second, that it will create so large a revenue from imports as to tempt the Government into all manner of extravagance—the former has been the favorite for the last year or two. We are happily able to do something towards dissipating apprehensions on both sides. The revenue accruing at this port during the month of July (after deducting for drawbacks, &c.) amounts to something over $1,100,000. The revenue accruing at this single port in the sultry stagnant month of July, ought not certainly to be more than one-twentieth of the amount collected in twelve months throughout the Union, which would make the annual revenue $22,000,000. Estimating it one-twenty-fourth, which we think would be nearer the mark, our annual revenue would be $26,400,000—enough to defray all the expenditures of the Government and pay off the existing debt in the course of five years.—*Tribune.*

The Flood.—Never within the memory of that remarkable personage, "the oldest inhabitant," was there ever such a Rain as fell on Thursday and Friday last, in this region. It is feared, immense destruction has been done to the Corn crops on the low lands. Bridges, fences, mills and mill-dams have been washed away in every direction. Six serious breaches have been made in the Rail Road between this City and Forestville, a distance of 15 miles, one of which is about 100 feet long, and the embankment 30 feet high. It will probably require from $1,200 to $1,500 to repair the damage. Arrangements have been made for the transportation of the Mail and Passengers, so that no interruption will take place to the travel.

Raleigh Register.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

We give below all the Returns, official and unofficial, that have been received, from which it will be seen, that four Whigs and five Democrats are returned to Congress from this State. This is nothing more than could have expected, so grossly was the State Gerrymandered by the last Legislature.

The Whigs, however, have the consolation of knowing that they have a large majority in the popular vote of the State, and this they will undoubtedly prove to the entire satisfaction of every one as soon as they shall have an opportunity of so doing. They have also the further consolation of knowing, that in two of the Districts, in which, by gracious permission of the Terrapin Assembly, they were allowed a small majority, they have not only triumphed, but they have triumphed by increased majorities; and besides this, four Democratic Districts, where the majority was between 2500 and 3000, and where a spirited contest was made, have been carried by a majority not much exceeding 1100 votes.

So much for the result of the late Election. The Whigs have done well, very well; but with a very little more exertion on their part, they might have carried a majority of the Districts, the Gerrymander to the contrary notwithstanding.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—*Official.*

	Miller.	Saunders.
Wake,	802	871
Moore,	398	311
Chatham,	821	519
Johnston,	399	362
Wayne,	143	490
Cumberland,	438	589
	3001	3142
		3001
		141

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Nash.	Daniel.
Orange,	1509	1066
Granville,	767	575
Halifax,	560	366
Person,		303 maj.
Warren,		498 maj.
Franklin,		187 maj.

Daniel's majority is said to be 159.

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Barringer.	Craige.
Mecklenburg,	644	881
Lincoln,	523	1372
Iredell,	1297	360
Rowan,	686	584
Davie,	481	293
Cabarrus,	573	295
	4124	3785

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Mitchell.	Reid.
Rockingham,	418	975
Ashe,	347	345
Caswell,	254	943
Stokes,	920	1027

Surry and Wilkes have not been heard from, but Reid is said to be elected by a majority of 356. The new County of Caldwell, taken from a part of Wilkes, was added to the 1st District by the last Legislature, by which Mr. Mitchell loses some 200 or 300 votes; consequently, to have been elected, he would have had to overcome a majority of 500 to 600 votes. The Greensborough Patriot congratulates Col. Reid on being chosen Representative of the "longest and slimmest Democratic *streak* in the United States."

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Deberry.	Mendenhall.
Guilford,	486	783
Anson,	329	105
Stanly,	157	82
Richmond,	236	208
Montgomery,	197	56

Davidson is said to have given Mr. Mendenhall a majority, and Randolph a majority for Mr. Deberry; the precise number we have not heard. Mr. D. is probably elected.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Stanly.	Arrington.
Edgecombe,	106	1512
Nash,	71	812
Washington,	439 maj.	
Beaufort,	360 maj.	
Greene,	73 maj.	
Hyde,	300 maj.	
Craven,		8 maj.

Mr. Stanly is doubtless beaten from 300 to 500 votes. Carteret, Tyrrell and Pitt are yet to hear from.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Graham.	Clingman.
Rutherford,	740	565
Yancey,		150 maj.
Burke, McDowell & Caldwell,		295 maj.
Buncombe,		297 maj.
Haywood,		213 maj.
Henderson,		15 maj.
Cleaveland,		70 maj.
Macon,		42 maj.

Cherokee to be heard from.

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Rayner.	Moore.
Martin,		188 maj.
Hertford,	30 maj.	
Northampton,	146 maj.	
Gates, (reported)	40 maj.	
Chowan,	49 maj.	
Perquimons,	254 maj.	
Pasquotank,	430 maj.	
Camden,	414	64

Bertie and Currituck to hear from. Mr. Rayner's majority will doubtless be from 600 to 800.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—*Official.*

	Leach.	McKay.
Robeson,	207	196
Bladen,	26	158
Columbus,	31	48
New Hanover,	27	416
Sampson,	69	254
Onslow,	17	107
Jones,	47	66
Lenoir,	00	130
Duplin,	32	254
	451	1689

No return was made of the vote of Brunswick County, in this District.

The result may be summed up as follows:

Whigs—Messrs. Deberry, Rayner, Barringer and Clingman.

Democrats—Messrs. McKay, Reid, Daniel, Arrington and Saunders.

HENRY W. MILLER.—Speaking of the late Election, the Raleigh Register pays a handsome and well merited compliment to Mr. Miller. "We cannot (says the Register) let the occasion pass without expressing our unqualified admiration of the gallant bearing, during the contest, of our young friend Miller. Many thought him not bold merely, but absolutely rash, in throwing himself in the breach against a majority of about 750, and against a veteran of so many well-fought fields. It was considered a self-sacrifice, an absolute offering of himself for the good of the cause. The young hero—for such we may well call him—marched to the conflict undismayed, though without hope; and though he has not achieved success, he has done more; he has deserved it. His practised and wary opponent soon found he was not playing with a stripling, as he seemed to think at the outset; he soon found himself in the grasp of one of manly power, who "held him uneasy." The Whigs of this District owe Mr. Miller much for his noble services. They are proud of their champion, though defeated, and will cherish him in their heart of hearts, for having so nearly won a triumph. It *is* a triumph. The Democrats counted on a majority of at least 1000 votes, and Gen. Saunders himself is reported to have said that less than that would be no triumph to him. We have achieved, if not victory, at least glory, though we are compelled to say, not quite 'enough.'"

From Alabama and Tennessee, we have but very partial returns of the Elections. The Democrats have doubtless carried the former, as usual. We hope for better things in Tennessee, but the returns as yet are so limited, that it is impossible to form any idea as to the result. As far as heard from, their complexion may be judged of by the following remark of the Globe: "From these returns, (says the Globe,) it appears that the Whigs have determined to hold on to this State, if they can; and, so far, the returns look as if they would be able to do so."

MR. CALHOUN.—The reader will find on another page a letter from Mr. Calhoun to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, apologizing for the blunder in the title of his Speeches as published by the Harpers.

The Intelligencer of Wednesday last, in republishing a Speech of Mr. Calhoun, delivered in 1834, in opposition to Gen. Jackson's Protest, (not to be found in the *selection* lately made by Mr. Calhoun himself,) makes the following remarks:—

"If, on Saturday last, we refrained from any commentary upon Mr. Calhoun's letter addressed to us, it was not certainly because there was no room for it, but that we are not disposed, in anticipation of that gentleman's being effectively in the field as a candidate for the Presidency, to bring into discussion his claims or qualifications for that particular station. We had no objection to publishing his statement of his own case, and were perfectly willing that it should go to our readers unprejudiced by any remark of ours.

"In sending forth his letter without commentary, however, it was by no means our design to forego our original purpose in calling the attention of our readers to those speeches of Mr. Calhoun which it now appears were intentionally omitted, though not suppressed, in the selection which has been lately made by his own hand, and published under an accidentally delusive title. That purpose was to show the opinions entertained by Mr. Calhoun, and the doctrines of which he was the able and indefatigable propagator in the meridian of his life, (at thirty-five years of age,) in speeches which far outshine his later efforts, and will long outlive them to gild his name with unfading honor.

"Conscious of the merit of these his early speeches, which he justly remarks were "applauded by the Republican party at the time"—and, he might have added, are equally applauded now by the same Republican party—Mr. Calhoun not only makes no objection to our having revived the memory of them, but thanks us for doing so, and invites us to continue the good work. Disclaiming all title to any thanks from him for what we have already done, we are disposed to take the hint, and supply some other of the deficiencies in the compilation which Mr. C. says he believed it to be due to the People to make, to afford them the means of ascertaining the opinions and sentiments he entertains "on all political subjects, particularly on those which have agitated the country of late."

"Allowing to Mr. Calhoun the full benefit of the sacred right of every man to change his opinions, yet, when he establishes a date at which his opinions, after undergoing change, have become fixed and stable, all his speeches or writings subsequent to that date must be held of equal authority, and must be taken as expressions of sentiment for which he is equally and alike accountable.

"The date at which Mr. Calhoun says his mind "settled down" in the views of the principles and policy of the Government which he now entertains was about the commencement of the period of his service as Vice President of the United States; that is to say, soon after the fourth day of March, 1825. The earliest of his speeches in Congress after that date was in 1833; and it is from speeches subsequent to that date that Mr. C. desires his opinions on all political subjects to be understood by the People, with reference to the position in which he now stands before them.

"From the speeches delivered by him, and most carefully reported for publication during that period, we refresh the memory of our readers to-day by republishing one of the ablest and noblest ever delivered in the halls of Congress, which the reader will search for in vain in the *selection* of his speeches lately made by Mr. Calhoun himself.

"We thus respond to the challenge of the distinguished Carolinian to continue the republication of those speeches, *omitted* in his own selection, which redound at least as much to his honor as those which he has himself thought worthy of collection and republication."

We are indebted to the Publisher, Mr. B. B. Minor, for the August Number of the Southern Literary Messenger, being the first Number issued since he has become Proprietor.

☞ We were requested but neglected in our last to call the attention of the public to the advertisement of Mr. G. C. Allen, of splendid Watches and Jewelry, published in this paper.

Most of our readers have probably seen extracts from a work recently published, which gives an account of the appearance of departed spirits at the meetings of the Shakers, and of their participation in the somewhat curious worship of that worthy fraternity. The work has afforded considerable amusement to the reading public, and probably has been a successful speculation to the author. But we think that we can teach him a trick worth two of that. It is doubtless very amusing to group the distinguished dead together, and indulge the fancy in framing dialogues wherein Plato, and Godwin, and Aristotle and Bacon shall mingle, and where Johnson and Hume, Burke and Tom Paine, and Pitt and Napoleon should spar at each other; but we fancy that dialogues between certain living personages might be made intensely interesting just now; and that if the Shakers can only lure certain living souls to their scenes of salvation, while their bodies are perchance consigned to slumber, and favor us with their communications, they may create an immense sensation, and draw crowds of any magnitude.

What times should we have, for instance, if the "Sage of Lindenwold" and the Arch-Nullifier could be brought into the same set, and induced to favor their spirit-brothers with their confidential opinions on the present and the past. We can easily believe that there would be much difficulty in producing such a result, since the great cabbage-grower would doubtless have a propensity to move in very tortuous and involved curves, which it would defy the inexhaustible resources of the Calculus to systematize, and which would greatly mystify his partners, and sorely trouble them to follow him in the dance; while it is probable that great model of consistency would ever and anon speed forwards with tremendous velocity, in a tangent of 45 degrees, to his partner, in manifest danger of violently overturning all who stood in his way, and to the great peril of his own head. If, however, the spirit of the venerable *"nous verrons"* of the Richmond Enquirer could be procured for the nonce, as Master of the Ceremonies, these obstacles might be overcome, and then what a rare dialogue would ensue. Oh, for the genius of Shakspeare, for sure

"Within that magic circle none durst walk but he."

We certainly shall not attempt it; but we can conceive of their interesting reminiscences: how harmoniously they would recur to the memory of 1812, when the one was devoting every energy to the support of the War, while the other is believed to have been equally strenuous in opposition to it: how pleasantly they would compare notes of their views in 1820, when the one was busily engaged in having Rufus King instructed to oppose the admission of Missouri into the Union without the previous abolition of Slavery, while the other was prepared to dissolve the Union before that should take place: how joyously they would smile at all the circumstances of the Eaton affair: how gaily Van would tell the fierce threat of the Hero of New Orleans, that, "by the Eternal, he would stretch Calhoun's neck as long as his arm," while he stood by and chuckled; and how cordial would be their congratulations of each other upon the events of that day when one occupied the Chair of President of the Senate, and the other, standing in his place in the Senate, denounced him as low and crouching—wanting all the noble instincts of the Lion, and guided by the craft and guile of the Fox.

Reader, if you have the least spark of fancy, if there be an atom of taste about you, you are repaid for this year's subscription. Just sit down and indulge your fancy in framing a dialogue for these personages, and then thank us during the remainder of the warm weather for suggesting the idea to you.

We commenced this article in a spirit of mirth, and we have tried to preserve it to the last; but we cannot refrain from the expression of the indignant feelings that the train of reflections has aroused in our bosoms. Has it come to this, in this land of Washington, and Madison, and Marshall, that such persons, whose whole lives have been devoted to the practice and dissemination of totally different views, doctrines, and principles, shall come before the people for the first office in their gift, and claim it as bearers of the same standard—leaders of the same forces—seekers of the same end? Shall the supporters of these rivals join in a Convention, and all pledge their support to him who can command a majority of votes, and yet claim to be united by *principle*,—the friends, *par excellence*, of human rights,—the supporters of Truth, and Justice, and Right! Forbid it, honesty! Forbid it, blushes, that must tinge the cheek of every honest man to whom the idea is presented!

John B. Lamar, Esq., Member of Congress elect from Georgia, has signified to the Governor his resignation of the trust.

The Postmaster General has returned to Washington, and is rapidly recovering from the effects of his wound.

The Jury empannelled for the purpose of inquiring into the sanity of young Gardner, have pronounced that he is insane, and was so at the time of committing the rash act.

PIRACY AND MURDER.—The Northern papers contain accounts of a Piracy and Murder recently committed on the coast. It appears that the sloop Fairhaven, of Providence, fell in with an abandoned schooner, with all sails set, and with the appearance of having been robbed. Discrepant statements were found entered in the log book. The papers in the Captain's trunk showed the vessel to be the Lavinia, which sailed from Alexandria on the 1st July, freighted for Antigua. A statement on the back of the log book represented that the Captain and Mate had a fight and both fell overboard in their struggle.

From subsequent information, it appears that the Captain, Mate and Cook were murdered and thrown overboard. Two of the crew were arrested in New York on Thursday of last week, and committed to prison for examination; and from statements made by one of them, not the least doubt is entertained of their guilt.

Glorious Old Trap.—The vote at this Precinct in Camden County was—Rayner [Whig] 275—Moore [Loco Foco] 4!!! Let every Whig bear the name of this glorious Precinct in perpetual remembrance, and at every Whig Festival [illegible] a bumper be given to Old [illegible].—*Raleigh Register.*

Pretty Women.—Of all other views a man may, in time, grow tired; but in the countenance of woman, there is a variety which sets weariness at defiance. 'The divine right of beauty,' says Junius, 'is the only divine right a man can acknowledge, and a pretty woman the only tyrant he is not authorized to resist.'

POSTSCRIPT.

Arrington's majority over Stanly, in the 8th District, is 545; and in the 9th District, Rayner's majority is 840.

In the Fourth District, Mr. Deberry's majority is 192, according to the official returns.

FROM TENNESSEE, the accounts are very favorable. There is little doubt of the reelection of the Whig candidate for Governor. In 1841, his majority in the State was 3244, and now, in fourteen counties heard from, he has gained 1087 votes.

Two Whigs and one Democrat are so far ascertained to be elected to Congress.

It is impossible as yet to tell the political complexion of the Legislature. Among the members chosen, we find the name of Daniel L. Barringer, formerly Member of Congress from this State.

MARRIED,

In Dallas county, Ala., on the 26th July, by the Rev. W. M. Emerson, GERARD J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Linden, to Miss HARRIET E. SHIELDS, daughter of John Shields, Esq.

DIED,

At his residence in Robeson county, on the 11th instant, JOSEPH REGEN, Esq., aged 74 years. The deceased was born and raised in the county; his whole career was strictly moral and upright; his kindness as a husband, and his paternal affection as a father, never will be forgotten by the disconsolate widow and children left to mourn his loss. His devotion to the interest of his country—his liberality to benevolent institutions, and his hospitality to the suffering around him, will long be remembered by his acquaintances. The tears which were shed around his dying bed side, the lively regrets and mournful sighs of an extensive circle of friends and relations, all betoken the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him. But we are not without hope. When unable to articulate, he extended his trembling hand in token of a final and victorious triumph over death and the grave. The lonely confines of the tomb—the dark dreary vaults—was lighted up with the bright beams of his departed sun.—[*Communicated.*

On the 26th ult., Miss AMANDA I. HICKS, daughter of Col. Thomas J. and Sophia Hicks, aged nineteen years, of Granville county.

On the 28th June last, in McNairy county, Ten., of congestive fever, after an illness of eight days, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. LEVIN BIRCKHEAD, aged about 70. He was formerly a resident of Moore county, N. C., and for many years previous to his death a pious and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His end was peaceful and happy as his life was holy and exemplary. His funeral sermon was preached on the 29th, and attended by a large concourse of people, who thus paid him that tribute of respect which he so justly merited.—[*Com.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Thursday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boats Washington, Seawell, and T. J. Curtis in tow, with Goods for T. S. Lutterloh, S. T. Hawley, J. A. Mac Rae, J. W. Wooten, J. M. Rose, P. S. Benbow, G. McNeill, J. S. Raboteau, Gardner & McKethan, C. Kelly, C. T. Haigh & Son, H. & E. J. Lilly, J. M. Beasley, John Brown, J. D. Starr, E. J. Hale, C. P. Mallett, B. Rose, J. H. & J. Martine, E. Fuller, C. J. Orrell, Dr. B. Robinson, J. Husks & Son, P. P. Johnson & Co., E. L. Winslow, H. L. Mynover, Jackson Johnson, H. Branson, J. C. Latta, W. Winslow, D. Shaw, and J. Waddill & Co., of this place; and for J. J. & A. C. Blum, Elliott, Marsh & Co., G. Makepeace, Lexington Co., E. Cosand, J. Murphy & Co., J. & W. Murphy, T. Pfohl, Elam & Martin, T. Caldwell & Son, M. Brown, Salisbury Co., R. Allison, Hauser & Wilson, Salem Co., Dr. T. Hogan, Concord Co., John McLean, A. Hargrove, J. & S. Gibson, and Owen Hadley, of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

August 3.—Schr. Amelia from Beaufort, N. C. 4.—Schr. Jonas Smith from New York. 5.—Brig Moxy from St. Thomas. 7.—Brig Sophia from Portland, Me.

CLEARANCES.

August 4.—Schr. Lenity for New London. 5.—Brigs Rebecca for Baltimore, Aurora for Boston; Schr. Clara for Boston. 7.—Schr. Jonas Smith for New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 16.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	35 a 40	Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1,	$7
Bacon,	6 a 7	Molasses,	23 a 28
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	30
Butter,	10 a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Coffee,	9 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5½ a 6	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn,	50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	13½ a 14	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour, new,	$4 a $4½	Sack,	$2½ a $2½
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	7 a 7½
Flaxseed,	80 a 90	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
dry,	10	Wheat,	80
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	5 a 6	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1½ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 13½, 14, 15 and 16

REMARKS.—There has been a fair supply of Cotton, Flour, and Wheat in market, since our last, and all meets with ready sale. No change in prices to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET—August 9.

Steam Mill Lumber 10 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 75 a 7 00; Timber 4 50 a 5 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 1 25 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 25 a 2 50.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has been selling this week at 1 75. Tar is rather on the rise; last sale was at 1 20.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—For timber there is a fair, steady demand, at somewhat improving prices. We advance our quotations 50 cts. a thousand. A lot of flooring boards brought 6¾ lately, credit. Wide do. sold at 4½. Sales Shingles, common, at 1½.

Bacon.—Auction sale Western bacon, 4½ for hams, not first rate, 5 to 6 for shoulders and sides, good. There is but little country bacon in market.

Corn.—Good stocks in store; selling out from stores from 50 to 60 cts.; a boat load up-country brought 48 to 50.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—August 8.

Bacon 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11½ a 14; Cotton 4½ a 6½; Corn 50 a 55; Flour 5 00 a 5 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 25 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE regular course of lectures in this institution will be resumed on the second Monday in November.

Anatomy—by J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery—by E. Geddings, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—by S. Henneen, M. D.
Physiology—by James Moultrie, M. D.
Materia Medica—by Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics—by Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry—by C. U. Shepard, M. D.

The School for Practical Anatomy has been revived, and will be under the charge of Drs. [illegible] and Ogier.

Clinical Instruction at the Marine Hospital and Alms House.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*

August 7. 67-6w

ATTENTION!

Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company.

THE Members of the Corps will appear at Eccles's Grove on Wednesday next, in citizens' dress, at 4 o'clock, A. M., for Target Firing; and appear at their Parade Ground at 9 o'clock, A. M., in full Summer Uniform, furnished with seven rounds of blank cartridge. Roll call precisely at 9 o'clock.

By Order of the Major Cumd't.

W. T. NOTT. *O. S.*

August 16, 1843. 1w

REMOVAL.

S. & R. S. CAIN have removed from the Store on the North East corner of Market Square to their Old Stand on Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank and next door to Messrs. Boon & Breece, where will be found their usual Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. Their friends and customers are invited to call.

August 14, 1843. 67-2w

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

Norwich, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substantially true.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

August 15, 1843. 67-tf

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1843.

Edward Long *vs.* John McAlpin.

Original Attachment, levied on all the interest of the Defendant, John McAlpin, in a certain Tract of Land, containing three hundred acres more or less, lying in the County and State aforesaid, adjoining the lands of John McAlister, Sen., Alexander Hunt, James P. Jackson, and William Hadley, near the Wolf Pit.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McAlpin, the Defendant in this suit, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said McAlpin to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to replevy the land levied upon, demur, or plead to issue, or final judgment will be entered up against him and the land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of July, and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.

G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 67-6w

Job Printing of all kinds,

Neatly executed at this Office.

FOR SALE,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a General Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 21, 1841. 72tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

Look at This!

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 27, 1842. 34tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
November 14, 1842. 28-tf

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

NO. 88 PEARL STREET.

Terms Reduced to $1 25 per day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr. W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & Co. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.
W. F. LEONARD.
New York, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42-6m

THE MERCHANTS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, *President.*

Wm. E. Mayhew,	Charles R. Pearce,
William H. Beatty,	Tho. R. Matthews,
William C. Shaw,	G. W. Richardson,
James I. Corner,	Johns Hopkins,
John Dushane,	*Directors.*

GEORGE B. COALE, *Secretary.*

☞ J. W. Wright is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.
September 26, 1842. 21tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,
TAILORS.

(Successors of H. Erambert.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their new Stand, on Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.
Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39-tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.
December 31 1842. 39-tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

60 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
20 do do Laguira ditto.
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
June 5, 1843. 57tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.
June 21, 1843. 64tf

French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13-tf

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
May 16, 1843. 54-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

Which will be sold at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
April 14, 1843. 50-tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1843. 53-6m

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

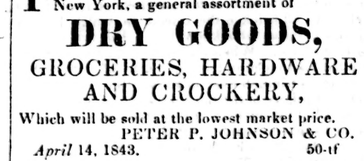
THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.
May 16, 1843. 54tf

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, l[oss] and debility, either from previous disease or [in]living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritabi[lity] the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, c[hol]morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation [of the] heart. From their efficacy in the relief of hea[dache], they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.
May 1, 1843. 52tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.
June 7, 1843. 57-tf

SELLING OUT AT COST.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, respectfully invites the attention of their town and country customers, and all who buy Goods in Fayetteville, to their extensive, well assorted, and FRESH STOCK OF GOODS.

As usual, we have on hand a well selected supply of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Our country customers will continue their transactions as heretofore, and will be furnished at prices decidedly lower than ever.

Cash purchasers will find our Goods very low, as we are determined to *Sell Out at Cost!*

J. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.
Fayetteville, April 22, 1843. 51tf

POWER LOOMS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, Ten Matteawan LOOMS, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

C. B. MALLETT.
March 21, 1843. 46tf

Received per Fayetteville,

60 BAGS Prime Rio COFFEE.
On the River,
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 3, 1843. 45tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns,
French, English and Domestic Prints,
Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Black and blue black Silks,
Colored, Plain and Figured ditto,
Linen Pantaloon Stuffs,
Cotton ditto ditto,
Hamilton Jeans,
Kentucky ditto,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,

With many other Goods; all of which being purchased before the late rise in Goods, at the late Package Sales, for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
June 27, 1843. 60-tf

NEW GOODS,
At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
October 25, 1842. 25-tf

OIL.

200 GALLONS Sperm Winter Strained Bleached LAMP OIL, (pure,) a very superior article, warranted, and for sale lower than ever before offered in this market by the hogshead, barrel, or retail.

Also, 15 barrels TANNERS' OIL and 7 bbls. of LINSEED OIL.

A constant supply always on hand, and offered for sale unusually low, by the barrel or retail. Dealers and Manufacturers would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere

JAMES MARTINE.
Hay Street, above the Post Office.
May 20, 1843. 56-3m

Received by Steamer Fayetteville,

10 BBLS. Woolsey and Woolsey's Superfine Crushed and Pressed SUGAR,
4 boxes Loaf ditto,
10 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
10 boxes Stuart's Candy.

ALSO,
100 bundles prime Northern HAY,
5 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
May 25, 1843. 56-tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

$75,000!—in 3 Prizes of $25,000!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 44, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 19th of August, 1843.

GRAND CAPITALS.

3 Prizes of $25,000, amounting to $75,000! $10,000, $5,000, $2,477, 50 prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets			$140 00
Ditto	ditto	26 half ditto	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarter ditto	35 00

25,000 Dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 45, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 26th of August, 1843.

13 Drawn Numbers in each Package of 22 Tickets.

CAPITALS.

$25,000, $10,000, $5,000, $2,000, $1,750, $1,500, 10 Prizes of $1,000, 15 of $500, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 22 whole Tickets			$100 00
Ditto	ditto	22 half ditto	50 00
Ditto	ditto	22 quarter ditto	25 00

☞ For Tickets and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.
July 20, 1843. 64-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Speeches of Henry Clay, 2 vols., upwards of 1100 pages, with a handsome portrait, price $1.

No. 10 Alison's Europe, 25 cents.
Nos. 5 and 6 Brande's Encyclopedia, 25 cents.
The False Heir, by James, 12½ cents.
The Lost Ship, a Tale founded on the loss of the Steamer President, 25 cents.
The Neighbors, by Frederika Bremer, 12½ cents.
A Voice from the Vintage, a Temperance Tale, by Mrs. Ellis.
Family Secrets, another Temperance Tale, by Mrs. Ellis, 40 cents.
Hector O'Halloran and his man Mark Anthony O'Toole, 50 cents.
The Days of Queen Mary, 25 cents.
The New Purchase, or 7½ years in the Far West, $1 50.
Stephens's Yucatan, $5 00.

Received by
E. J. HALE.

SHOES.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Morocco and Kid

Boots, Buskins, Shoes & Slippers,

Of the latest fashion, manufactured of the best materials, expressly for retail.

Also, a superior article of Gentlemen's Clay (or Tyler) Shoetees.

S. T. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, July 31, 1843. 65-3w

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having associated with himself in business his brother William J., the concern will hereafter be H. L. MYROVER & CO.

H. L. MYROVER.

And the Subscriber takes this opportunity to thank the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him heretofore, and hopes by assiduity and strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of it to the new concern. H. L. M.
August 2, 1843. 65-3w

SARSAPARILLA.

EXTRACT and Syrup SARSAPARILLA, warranted equal to "Sands'," or any other kind ever manufactured, and for sale at one-half the price by S. J. HINSDALE.

☞ Tooth Brushes, Cologne Water, Seidlitz Powders, and a choice assortment of Family Medicines, always on hand.
August 2, 1843. 65tf

PITTSBOROUGH
FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. J. F. ASKEW, A. M., Rector.
Mrs. IMOGENE E. ASKEW, Teacher of Music and Ornamental Branches.

THE Citizens of Pittsborough take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public, that they have secured the services of the Rev. J. F. Askew and Lady, (both experienced and successful Teachers, late of the Virginia Conference and formerly teachers in the South,) for the purpose of establishing an Institution of the highest grade, for the thorough education of young Ladies. The School will be opened on the 17th instant.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Geography, Arithmetic, and English Grammar,	$16 00

SENIOR CLASS.

The higher English branches, such as Mathematics, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy, &c.,	$20 00
Latin, Greek or French, *extra*, each	5 00
Music,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Fuel,	50

CLAIMS TO PATRONAGE.

1. Grade of the Institution being of the highest order.
2. The talents, attainments, experience and success of the Teachers.
3. The cheapness of the Institution, perhaps unsurpassed, all things considered, by any Female Seminary in the United States.
4. The well known character of Pittsborough for refinement and morality.
5. And last, though not least, the almost unparalleled healthfulness of the town and vicinity.

J. J. HORNE,
R. R. SMITH,
O. L. BURCH,
R. C. POE,
Committee.

N. B. Board may be had in the most respectable families of the place, at $7 and $8 per month.
Pittsborough, July 10, 1843. 65-3w

Cotton YARNS—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.
February 18, 1843. 42tf

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT a meeting of the Company on this day, the Superintendent exhibited sundry accounts for use of Water up to January 1, 1843, which he had been unable to collect. Whereupon, he was directed to place every such account, which shall remain unpaid on the 1st of September next, in the hands of an officer for collection.

This order will be rigidly enforced.

DANIEL SUTHERLAND, Sup't.
July 12, 1843. 63tf

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.
Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47-tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
January 11, 1843. 36tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammonic; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitatis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.
March 18, 1843. 47-tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE.
IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees) and U. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. will be enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, and generally lower, than those of houses whose attention and means are divided among a large variety of articles.

The entire stock, embracing about three thousand different patterns and colorings, has just been received; is perfectly fresh, and comprises all the latest and choicest styles, to which will be constantly added all the desirable new styles which appear, many of which cannot be had elsewhere.

Catalogues of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, will be put into the hands of buyers.

All orders will receive our best attention.
New York, July 1, 1843. 62tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

AT AUGUSTA.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

Bertie Superior Court—Spring Term, 1843.

Mary Russell vs. James V. Russell.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James V. Russell, the Defendant in this suit, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Star and Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered up in favor of the Petitioner. In witness of which, I have hereunto set my hand and seal

SOL. CHERRY, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. and papers, $5 00.] 62-3m

AN experience of about fifteen years has proved, *beyond a doubt*, that this Vermifuge is a *certain* and *never failing* cure for worms.

Since it was first put before the public, many worthless preparations have been forced into sale, which have had their day, and are now counted as so much trash, ☞ *whereas B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is daily increasing in popularity, owing to its intrinsic worth.* It has only to be used according to the directions, and if worms exist, they will certainly be expelled from the system. The price is only 25 cents per bottle, which brings it within the means of all. Be sure to get *B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge*, and avoid all other articles which are said to be as good, as none of them have the virtues of the *genuine article.*

Whitely, Green Co., Pa., May 11, 1843.

Mr. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.—Dear Sir: I have been using your Vermifuge in my practice for a number of years, and find it the most sure and safe *Worm Destroyer* that I ever had.

I was called to a child six or seven years old, in May, 1842, which was then in spasms with the worms. I gave it one vial of your Vermifuge, agreeably to directions, and the child passed 440 worms. In a few weeks, I gave it another vial, and it passed 200 more, making in all 640 worms. The child recovered immediately, and has enjoyed good health ever since.

I have prescribed it in many other cases, in which it has brought away 200 and 300 worms.

JONATHAN MORRIS.
July 1, 1843. 62-tf

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
January 31, 1843. 39-tf

SEIDLITZ POWDERS,

Warranted equal to the best imported,

FOR sale at 35 cents *per box*, and in proportion by the gross or dozen, by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE,
Chemist and Apothecary.
July 25, 1843. 64tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING this day associated himself with Chas. Lutterloh, Jr., for the transacting of a general MERCANTILE BUSINESS, the name of the firm as below will be used in all cases in liquidation.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, July 21, 1843.

THE business from this date will be continued by Jno. D. Williams and Charles Lutterloh, Jr., under the firm of WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
C. LUTTERLOH, Jr.
July 21, 1843. 64-tf

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE Sessions of this Institution annually commence on the 1st of October, and terminate on the 4th of July following. The Schools of the University, with their respective Professors, are—

1. Ancient Languages—Dr. Gessner Harrison.
2. Modern Languages—Dr. Charles Kraitsir.
3. Mathematics—Mr. Edward H. Courtenay.
4. Natural Philosophy—Mr. Wm. B. Rogers.
5. Civil Engineering—the subjects of which are divided between the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
6. Chemistry and Materia Medica—Dr. Robert E. Rogers.
7. Medicine—Dr. Henry Howard.
8. Anatomy and Surgery—Dr. James L. Cabell.
9. Moral Philosophy—Mr. George Tucker.
10. Law—Judge Henry St. G. Tucker.

Judge Tucker is Chairman of the Faculty.

The regular stated charges for the session are $93 00

For all other necessary expenses this sum is sufficient, 185 00

$350 00

The sum of $350 has been found, for several years past, to be the total average amount of the expenses of resident Students, from the books of the Patron, with whom they are required to deposit their funds.

For further particulars, see one of the printed catalogues, or the Washington Globe and the Charleston Mercury, in both of which papers a standing advertisement will be found.

WILLIS H. WOODLEY.
Proctor and Patron U. of Va.
July 14, 1843. 63-110

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Hale, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Gilbert Townsend, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and pay the same, and all those having claims against the said Estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND, Adm'r.
Anson County, N. C., July 11, 1843. 64-3w

Fever and Ague Patients!
BEWARE OF DECEPTION!

THAT old favorite and sterling Remedy, the only true, original, and genuine

ROWAND'S (IMPROVED)

TONIC MIXTURE!

So universally and so favorably known for twelve years past as the great and only permanent cure of that wretched complaint, is imitated by Imposters on all sides, and in every way possible that can just save them from being amenable to the law: the name "Tonic Mixture," the appearance and quantity of the liquid, the dose, the directions for use, accompanying remarks, &c. &c. being so near to the Genuine Mixture that it behooves every one to be very careful what they purchase, to avoid deception.
June 24, 1843. 62-110

☞ A Fresh Supply for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Job Printing of all kinds,

Neatly executed at this Office.